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SPAIN'S FAINT HOPE.

Is Seeking a Continental Alliance or Intervention.

NEGOTIATING NOW WITH FRANCE.

Statement of Policy Which Declares That the War Will be Prosecuted to the End.

New York.—A World cable from Madrid says: A Continental alliance for Spain or intervention to stop the war is now the joint aim of Premier Sagasta, of Embassador Leon y Castillo at Paris and of the court at Madrid. Events will soon demonstrate this.

The new Cabinet is regarded as a makeshift and only temporary. Madrid papers call it the "circumstantial Cabinet," a Cabinet of circumstances. Only an alliance or intervention could firmly establish it.

The Ministry announced in the Cortes, through Premier Sagasta as spokesman, that it is fully resolved to carry on the war and to employ for that purpose every means the Cortes will place at its disposal, confident of the support of the crown and country. The Ministry undertakes at the same time to crush the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine islands with the utmost severity, reserving for the day of pacification the accomplishment of the promised reforms.

As for the finances, the Cabinet expects to raise money through the assistance of the bankers of France and of Barcelona and through railway concessions. It will be almost impossible to raise a loan in Spain, even with the guarantee of the tobacco and stamp monopolies, and the proposed increase in taxation had to be abandoned because it was so unpopular.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "A newspaper which is officially inspired makes the oracular announcement that Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Embassador to France, is engaged in effecting a rapprochement with the French Government for reasons which must not be made public."

Madrid.—The Ministers, in full uniform, appeared in the Senate. Owing to the circumstances, the new Cabinet is already nicknamed the "Circumstantial Cabinet."

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, explained the Ministerial crisis, and asserted that the new Ministry would continue the policy of the former Ministry. He related how "Spain did everything to avoid war, until America, violating all recognized diplomacy, attacked Spain with an injustice unprecedented in the annals of civilized history and compelled Spain to respond with war to war, which Spain would continue to the utmost until an honorable peace is obtainable."

"This," the Premier continued, "is a strong policy, and the new Government will also energetically conduct negotiations with European and other states."

No Obstacle to Seal Poaching.

New York.—A special from Washington says: Seal poachers in Behring sea will have no interference with their traffic this season from this Government. There will be no patrol in Alaskan waters, and the British Government is expected to withhold any vessels as well.

The failure to maintain the usual summer patrol, which has been made either by regulars, naval vessels or ships of the revenue cutter service, is because of the necessity of retaining every vessel on the Pacific Coast which would be of use as a fighting ship. All the cutters were soon impressed into the naval service and are now being converted and fitted out as regular war vessels, mounting guns and equipped for patrol work along the Pacific.

The poachers are understood now to be leaving British provinces, with their boats, for Alaska, and the Treasury officials fear that great havoc will be committed to seal life this season, owing to the lack of protection by this Government. The herds, which have dwindled until they are but comparatively few in number, will probably be greatly decimated by the attacks of the poachers, the officials believe, but they see no way of preventing it, as to secure vessels for patrol, manned and equipped, would draw on the available number of officers and men to an extent which could not be readily met.

MORE ABOUT SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

Incidents Given by One Who Saw the Bombardment.

Key West.—An on-looker at the bombardment of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico on May 12th by the fleet of Rear-Admiral Sampson, says:

"The San Juan affair strengthens the opinion that the reduction of well-placed fortifications is a hard task for even the strongest battle-ships. The secondary batteries of the ships were not used after the line had passed before the forts. This was chiefly on account of smoke. Drifting in front of the turrets, it made the handlers of the big guns liable to lose all sight of land.

The Admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Staunton, were in the superstructure on the lee side of the conning tower. They did not go inside the conning tower, which will probably not be used in action unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved a rather useless institution.

"When the big guns in the turret were fired it seemed as if the ship was almost drawn from the water in a straining effort to follow the projectiles as they whizzed shoreward. While the enemy's fire was at its hottest two jackies stood at the Iowa's bow, without any cover heaving the lead. They worked just as calmly as if in New York harbor.

"'They can't hit us, George,' sang out one of the men to another in the lee of the turret. Just then a shell whizzed by. 'Rig a line to that thing,' laughed the man in the chains, pointing derisively to the water that spurted fifty yards ahead of him."

TEA INDUSTRY IS DECLINING.

Outlook in Japan Not Assuring.

Tacoma.—Reports received at Yokohama up to May 2 show that Japan's tea crop was greatly damaged by a severe frost occurring on April 23. The damage was most pronounced in the Shidzuoka and Kyota districts, where there was already a decrease in acreage compared with last and previous years.

Japanese papers state that the tea industry is surely declining in several districts, owing largely to the increase of expenses attendant upon tea manufacture.

Estimates of the cost of picking, firing, etc., amount this year to 8.70 yen per 30 kemamme, compared with 6.45 yen last year. Skilled labor is found to be higher throughout the districts than ever before because of the greatly increased cost of living.

The Central Tea Dealers' Guild of Japan received cablegrams from New York on April 22 stating that the tea market prospects there were rendered very unpromising by the outbreak of the Spanish war.

The Guild then sent circulars to tea dealers throughout Japan urigng that the most stringent rules be adopted in manufacturing and shipping tea to this country, which constitutes Japan's best market.

The tea growers are considerably disheartened. The last season was a poor one, the Japanese market being greatly overstocked after June 15, previous to which shipments were unusually large, because the United States was expected to collect a duty on tea after July 1.

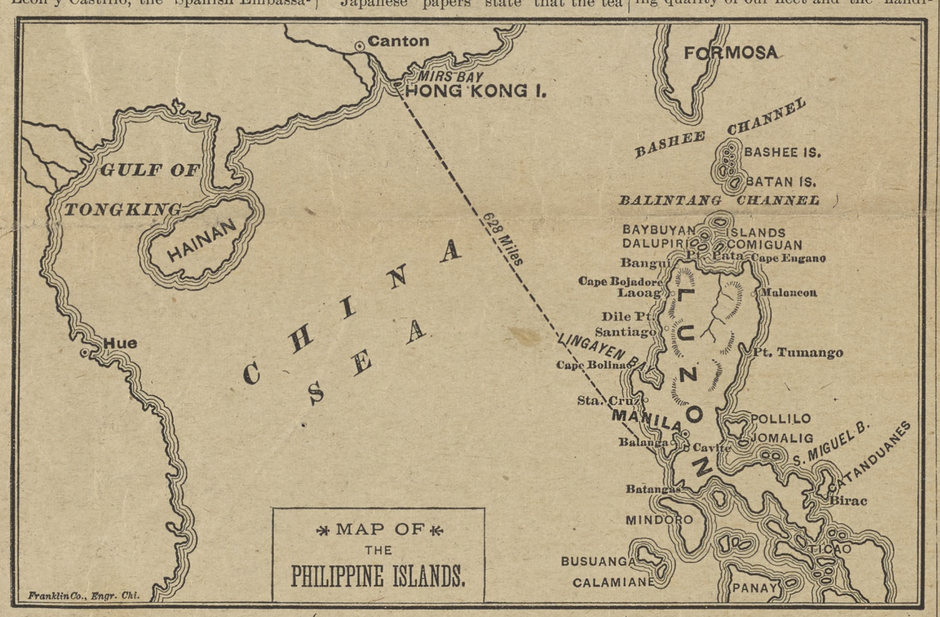
Ammunition Found on the Argonauta.

Key West.—Over forty cases of ammunition were found in the Spanish steamer Argonauta, captured during the first days of the war. It was on board this steamer that Lieutenant-Colonel Cortijo, Weyler's brother-in-law, was captured, with other Spanish soldiers, now prisoners at Fort McPherson.

The discovery of the war supplies on board the Argonauta will not change the status of her case before the prize court; it had already been decided, before the learning of the find, that the steamer was legitimately a prize of war, no claims having been filed by the owners of the ship or cargo.

A like decision was rendered in the case of the steamer Ambrosio Bolivar and the schooners Candidata, Mathilda and Sophia. The only formality remaining to make these vessels the absolute property of the United States is the confirmation by the Federal Court authorities of the findings of the prize commission.

The cases of the Buena Ventura, the first capture of the war, and the Pedro, Catalina, Miguel Jover, Panama and Guido, all large and valuable steamers, will have to be tried in regular form by the United States Court, claims having been filed by the owners of the ships and cargoes.



EXPERTS ENLIGHTENED

Armored Cruisers Are in the Lead.

EFFECTIVE IN OFFENSIVE WARFARE.

Lessons Taught by Maneuvers of Cervera's Speedy Sqadron Upsets the Theory of Captain Goodrich.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: As a result of the maneuvers executed by the Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Cervera, future naval constructors will give armored cruisers a prominent place in types adopted for offensive warfare. This, perhaps, is the best lesson taught up to this time by the war with Spain. Such is the opinion of naval experts with whom I have talked since Admiral Cervera with his speedy squadron arrived ten days ago at Martinique. It marks the downfall of the theory so strongly advocated by Captain C. F. Goodrich, now in command of the Yale, and fromerly a professor of the Naval War College, that the armored cruiser has no place in modern natives.

"Captain Goodrich is now probably convinced of the value of armored cruisers," said a prominent naval officer, "in view of the fact that as commaning officer of the Yale he had been scouting for the enemy's fleet some days before its arrival at Martinique. Since the war began we have been using vessels for purposes for which their types unsuited them. For instance, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon are coast defense battleships. Yet they have been sent to sea cruising for the enemy, when they were really intended for defensive purposes.

"Then we have been employing harbor defense monitors of blockading purposes and for offensive warfare, the result being to cripple the maneuvering quality of our fleet and the handicapping of Rear Admiral Sampson seriously in his offensive and defensive operations.

"Our ship-buildiing policy has been all wrong. The country has gone on the theory that a defensive navy was all that was necessary. The present war teaches that an offensive navy is absolutely required."

Spain and Her Finances.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, assured me that nothing definite has been decided upon with respect to the expedition to the Philippines. The Government will be guided by circumstances. In official circles here it is believed that Emperor William will not for the moment answer Joseph Chamberlain's utterances about an Anglo-American allinace, but will wait for a better opportunity for doing so.

I am unable to state precisely the reasons why this purpose of the Kaiser should be known her earlier than in any other Euorpean capital, but it is so, and Ministers are most positive about it.

Rumors regarding a new big loan have been in circulation for some time. I know from a good source that Senor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, will wait until the Cortes is closed before taking action in that direction. He will then negotiate a loan in gold for twelve million pounds ($660,000,000) sterling.

Fortifying Her Towns.

New York.—A dispatch to the World from Gibraltar says: The Spanish towns nearest to this British possession are being strongly re-enforced. One thousand troops have arrived at San Roque, a town of 9000 inhabitants, largely smugglers, seven miles northwest of here, on the edge of the neutral territory between the Kingdom of Spain and this possession.

More troops have also gone to Algeciras, the dilapidated old town six miles west, straight across the bay from Gibraltar, and to Tariffa, the southwest point of Spain, fifteen miles southwest from here.

Japanese Change Officials.

Washington.—Keishir Matsul, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, has been transferred to London, and Mr. Nakawaiwa has arrived from Japan to succeed Matsul.

A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

Minister of the Interior Capdepon Makes Some Striking Admissions.

Madrid.—Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, has denied in the course of an interview that the change in the constitution of the Ministry would involve any alteration in the foreign policy of Spain, all the new Ministers being in favor of prosecuting the war to the end with the utmost energy.

"Spain," said Senor Cadepon, "went perilously near sacrificing her honor in the interest of peace, only making a stand when further concessions would have involved her disgrace and effacement as a nation. This she will never do, and in this resolve the new Cabinet is as thoroughly determined as the old. The new Cabinet entertains no illusions. It is a war in which weakness and poverty are opposed to greatness and strength; but Spain is in the position of a duellist bound to defend his honor against the gross insults of a more powerful antagonist, who, although he in convinced that the result is almost certain death, yet feels the force of the principle of 'noblesse oblige.'

"Spain prefers a possible defeat to a certain disgrace. The Ministers know that the moral sympathies of the powers are with Spain, and that, while hesitating to undertake the responsibiliy for action which might lead to a greater war, they may eventually intervene from motives of self-interest and public policy on behalf of Spain."

Spain Clings To Foolish Hopes.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the situation in Cuba, says: Whether any great number of insurgents will fight for the Americans is considered extremely doubtful, but despite the Spanish hope it is equally doubtful whether General Maximo Gomez and the other influential insurgent leaders will boldly declare against American annexation. All that can be said with certainty is that the Cabinet at Washington had not found and cannot count upon efficient assistance from the insurgents, which it evidently expected when it rushed into war without having an army of occupation ready.

Since the Ministry has been constructed publicity and prominence are being given by leading organs to the movements of troops, which seems to indicate an intention to warn whom it may concern that Spain is ready to resist any unjustifiable schemes of aggression, from whatever quarter it may come. These movements have reference to the idea that Spain may be helpful to the power in the event of any combination against an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Spying for Spain.

New York.—A man said to be a Spanish spy and a deserter from the First United States Artillery is reported to be a prisoner on Governor's island. According to the story told the man was arrested by Secret Service agents on Broadway. While being transferred to Governor's island on board the General Hancock the prisoner is alleged to have flung a packet of papers into the bay, but the boat put back and the papers, which it is asserted, comprised details of the harbor defenses of New York, which were addressed to the Spanish Consul at Montreal, were recovered.

Damage to the Winslow.

Washington.—Reports received here from Key West show that the condition of the little torpedo-boat Winslow is much worse than was supposed and it will be necessary, in all probability, to have her come to Norfolk for repairs. One shell smashed her low-pressure starboard cylinder and another traversed one of her boilers. It would be possible to get along under one boiler and reduce the starboard engine from a quadruple to a triple expansion, but the effiicency of the boat would be very much lowered thereby.

More Funds For Spain.

Madrid.—The Epoca announces that the railroad officials have offered the Government 250,000,000 pesetas in return for a prolongation of their concessions.

The Spanish newspapers censure the Governor of Hongkong for permitting the American warships to re-victual, and they say that they cannot understand Great Britain allowing the United States to cut the British West Indies cable.

Will Not Interfere.

London.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special reports an interview with Secretary Sato of the Japanese Legation, in the course of which Secretary Sato declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that Japan had protested against American occupation of the Philippines. The Japanese Government, he said, after the Chinese war, signed a convention with Spain renouncing forever all territorial rights south of Formosa.

Believe the Report False.

Washington.—Officials here dismiss as pure invention the story coming from Montreal that former Minister Polo y Bernabe has secured for Spain a coaling station on one of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast. At the French Embassy the report is treated with indignant contempt.

Gomez Said to Be Nearing Havana.

New York.—A cable to the World from Port Au Prince says: Maximo Gomez, with 15,000 men, is closing in on Havana. His advance guard, led by the negro chief, Quinly Bandera, while no the march met 800 Spanish troops, who, after a skirmish, took to flight.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Helpful Suggestions For the Agriculturists.

HINTS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

Some Gooo Advice for the Ruralists—A Budget of Knowledge That May Prove Beneficial.

Success With Chicks.

Assuming that you have chosen good stock from which to raise your chicks, give them untiring care, nourishing food and plenty of it, and careful oversight, until they are several weeks old, or large enough to withstand ordinary chill or wet, changes in the weather, and coarser food.

The first food after the chicks have been out of the shell 24 hours may be soaked bread crusts, or a cake made purposely for them, and moistened with milk or water. This cake is made from the mixed meal fed the hens (corn, oats and fine feed). A little salt and saleratus are added and it is then wet up like a mash and thoroughly baked. The uncooked dough so often fed is not fit for small chicks, and in its raw state it is far harder to digest. This cake should be fed certainly twice a day for six weeks, but after a few days the bill of fare may be varied thus: Moistened cake in the morning and at noon, with the addition of mashed small potatoes at dinner time. Morning and afternoon lunch, oatmeal moistened with milk or water. This is the real article bought of the grocer at 2½ or 3c per lb. It sounds very expensive and in a way it is, but it is also economical because it is the most complete single food known for chickens. As a "well balanced" ration by itself, it promotes growth in flesh, blood and bone. After a week wheat should be fed at night and in another week the diet may be still further varied by changing the 9:30 feed to cracked corn, and after six weeks substitute a special poultry feed for clear oat meal. If fresh cut bone can be obtained, give this as soon as the chicks can bear it; if not, mix a little animal meal with the soft feed.

The next matter of importance after proper housing and feed is the war against lice. First powder your sitting hen liberally and powder again before she leaves her chickens. Any good insecticide will do. Powder the chicks again in a few weeks and possibly yet again before they are wholly feathered out. If your chicks look ragged and droopy or as if the moths had suddenly gone to eating feathers, look for lice. They will ruin the chicks if you do not get rid of them.

Keep their coops as clean as possible, look out for soaking rains, supply plenty of grass, fresh air, pure water and sunshine, and if, as before mentioned, your parent stock was hardy and vigorous, your percentage of loss should be small, except it be through devastation from vandals outside the poultry yard.

Controlling Plant Lice.

Plant lice are among the most important of the injurious insects. They may be found every year in the orchard and garden, but seldom in such numbers as during the past season. They do not devour the tissue of the host plant but suck the sap by means of their tube-like mouth parts. They swarm upon the open leaf buds and on the under surfaces of the leaves, causing them to curl and to become otherwise distorted. These insects multiply with great rapidity, but are held in check to a certain degree by numerous predaceous and parasitic insects (V. H. Lowe, Bulletin 139, Geneva, N. Y. experiment station). In most species the young are born alive during the spring and summer, eggs not being produced until fall.

As plant lice suck their food, paris green and similar poisons cannot be depended upon when used in the ordinary manner. Some external irritant must be used instead. Numerous insecticides of this nature are recommended. One of the most important is good whale oil soap. Experiments during the past season show that 1 lb. of whale oil soap to 7 gallons of water will kill plum and currant lice. The solution should be applied in a fine spray to the under surface of the leaves. It is important that the work be done very thoroughly. The first application should be made as soon as the lice appear in the spring, which will be soon after the leaf buds open. A second or third application may be made as occasion demands.

Change in the Hog Lots.

Among the important recommendations for meeting the hog cholera, in the absence of an absolute cure, good sanitary conditions stand very high. Filth, bad water and surroundings that invite disease should be guarded against, for even though they may have no direct effect in the causation of cholera, they can hardly fail to lower the condition of the animals and thus make them succumb more readily to cholera when it comes. To give such conditions as general good health demands, arrangements should be made to change the quarters where the hogs are kept with reasonable frequency. To keep hogs on the same ground year after year means to keep them filthy, even with the best care one can take, and on general principles alone the quarters should be changed as often as possible and a crop or two raised on the old hog lot before hogs are put back on it. The necessity for such change is still greater if, as some now claim, hog cholera is not contagious but infectious—that is, the hogs do not take the disease from each other, but from the soil, which becomes impregnated with cholera germs. The facts about hog cholera are so various and often so apparently contradictory, that it requires a good deal of courage to say of it that such and such things are absolutely true in regard to it. It has for a long time been regarded as a contagious disease, passing from one animal to another by contact, inhalation, effluvia, contact with excretions, etc. Some recent investigators, however, now claim that it is infectious—that soil becomes infected with the germs and that these may lie dormant for a long time, to awaken again into activity when favorable conditions occur. Some evidence of the truth of this matter is adduced, and while we do not accept it as absolutey proved, yet it may be true. If so, it is all the more reason why hog lots should be changed frequently, and the ground thoroughly cultivated for two or three seasons before hogs are kept on them again.

Knowledge is power, and nowhere is it shown any clearer than in the knowledge of feeds and feeding. Be able to feed intelligently; hundreds of farmers are every day wasting by feeding without knowledge of the effects produced by their feeding. They may think they know from experience a good way, but there may be a better way, and it is their duty to be in possession of all that is known from a scientific standpoint that is practical, useful and economical in feeds and feeding. It is said by writers frequently that no other business is carried on so blindly and unmethodically and with less system than that of the majority of farmers.

Feed for Chickens.

It is a great mistake to suppose, because the chicken is small, that it needs to be fed wholly, or even mainly, with sotf food. The plate of wet corn meal, left where the young chicks can get into it, trampling the food with their dirty feet, and then leaving most of it to ferment, as it is sure to do in the warm sunshine, is the cause of more mortality among very young chicks than any other one thing. The food even of littie chickens should be as nearly dry as it can be to be fed conveniently. If corn meal is fed, mix it with milk curd until the curd becomes "crumbly." So soon as they will eat, give them hard-boiled eggs chopped very fine. Follow this with cracked wheat or rye. When a week or ten days old the chicks will eat either rye or wheat whole, and be all the better for it. The digestion of the chicken is naturally strong, if not weakened by feeding exclusively on soft food. Some sand or very fine gravel should be placed where they can get it. They will only eat what they need. But with this gravel there is all the greater necessity for some hard grain for it to work on in the gizzard. Whole corn should not be given to young chicks. It is too large a grain for them to digest well, and its heating nature makes it apt to ferment in their gizzard, as indeed corn meal may do if eaten freely when digestion is impaired. Some whole small grain should always be fed to chicks while growing, and there is nothing better than whole wheat. The small, shrunken grains that go out with the screenings in cleaning wheat are even better for chickens than the plump grains. They are harder, have less starch and a greater proportion of the nutrition that is required to promote growth and make feathers.—American Cultivator.

Profitable Peaches.

The peach is one of the finest fruits when well cared for, but of late it is uncertain and is not so hardy. Perhaps this is partly due to the way they are propagated and cared for. Some forty years ago, when the soil was new, or at least the trees were set on new land, the fruit was one of the easiest to raise. The trees were abundant bearers, hardy and long-lived. The usual way was to set the trees around the house, which seemed to be adapted for their well-being. The buildings also gave a shelter. But orchards are necessary now. The favorite soil is a light, warm, sandy loam in a sunny exposure, protected from severe, bleak winds. The trees should be set sixteen feet apart each way and kept well headed in. This makes the tree well balanced and not liable to break down with fruit. The cultivation should be the same as for the apple, but the tree requires more manuring to make the best fruit. When the tree comes to bearing, the fruit should be thinned when the size of a partridge's egg. It takes the strength of the root to make the seed, and when thinned it makes finer fruit of what remains. In thinning, take off the inferior fruit first. In pruning and heading in, make the shape of a tree like an inverted umbrella. Do not forget to cultivate and manure the trees as long as they live. They must, or should be, cultivated as well as corn or any other farm crop to make the finest and most profitable yield.—Farm and Home.

Salt for Drying Apples.

The Virginia Experiment Station advises that apples which are to be evaporated should be dipped in a solution made by adding one ounce of salt to a gallon of water. Dip when they come from the parer, and again after they are sliced. It leaves no taste of salt in the fruit, which will not be as white as that treated with sulphur fumes but will retain its natural color and be much better in quality than sulphur-treated fruit.

Damage Done By the Bombardment.

New York.—The steamer Arkadia, plying between New York and Porto Rico has arrived here. She was in the harbor of San Juan two days after the recent bombardment by Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet. Captain Lloyd says that from fifteen to twenty Spaniards were killed and about sixty wounded.

Many houses were damaged, one of the forts was destroyed and two guns were dismounted. The Arkadia was not allowed to bring any mail from Porto Rico.

AERIAL WAR CAMERA.

A Photographer to Exhibit His Ingenious Device.

THE INVENTOR A CAICAGO MAN.

It is Like A Toy Baloon and can Take A Photograph Eighty Miles Away.

Chicago.—M. J. Steffens, a photographer, has been invited to Washington by Secretary Alger to exhibit a device for aerial photography, by which military camps, fortifications and fleets eighty miles away can be photographed as easily as objects ten feet off. Steffens has been working on this device for several years, and as it is of broad utility, he had it patented some time before the commencement of the war.

The balloon which he uses is made of rubber film, like a toy balloon, and is inflated with hydrogen gas, and a camera is suspended to it, as in all similar devices. The balloon is held at the required distance by a cord, within which are two fine copper wires properly insulated from each other, by which power is conveyed and the machinery of the camera is operated. On the ground end of the cord the wires are connected with a cell battery. At the balloon end they are connected with a magnet which operates a small lever. Within the camera is a band of sensitized paper, long enough to receive 180 photographs. By means of clock work the motive power of which is a coiled spring, this band of paper is uncoiled on one roll and coiled on another as fast as pictures are taken.

During the process a tiny shutter closes the aperture of the lens. The lever attached to the magnet is connected both with the shutter and with the clock work so that by the same motion it first releases the shutter and sets the rollers in motion. It then stops the rollers and opens the aperture of the lens, so that the pressure and then the release of the button at the ground end takes the picture and prepares the camera for another. Ordinarily the balloon will be over the spot which it is desired to photograph, and then the camera will be adjusted so as to point downward. But sometimes it will be needed to photograph surrounding scenes, and then it will be adjusted at a proper angle before the balloon is sent up. Lieutenant Greely from what he has heard of this device, has great confidence that it will work satisfactorily.

Minister Mendonca's Tribute to America.

Washington—Salvador de Mendonca, who has represented Brazil at Washington in the capacity of Minister since 1891, has presented his letters of recall, preparatory to being transferred to Portugal. The ceremony, which is, in many cases, little more than idle form, was in this case remarkable from the magnificent tribute paid to the United States by Mendonca who had occupied the position of Consul-General for Brazil at New York for many years preceding his accession to the Ministry. Mendonca has had more abundant opportunity for observation than falls to the lot of most diplomatic representatives.

In the course of his speech Senor Mendonca said: "It has been my aspiration before leaving your country to sit again at a table around which all the American republics would re-enact, on a more solid basis, the agreement outlined by the unratified treaty of April 29, 1890, distributing the responsibilities of the policy of Monroe by the members of the compact, as it is due to their sovereign character. Blessed be the day which shall witness the meeting of such a congress, the first step for the establishment of an American diet, high court of the international affairs of our continent.

OPINION IN FRANCE.

It Seems to Be Swerving Toward America.

New York.—A dispatch from Paris to the World says: There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals hitherto inimical of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America. The Gaulois, for example, extols the cleverness with which Admiral Sampson has maneuvered, taking advantage of his opponents' slowness to effect a junction with Schley.

M. Jaures in the Petite Republique writes in the same strain of America's "admirable attack and defense, which have been directed with energy and life." M. Jaures derides Spain for allowing herself to be made the sport of clericalism and militarism.

There is a strong article in the Echo de Paris, signed Henry Baure, calling French hostility to her ancient friends and clients beyond the Atlantic foolish and illogical. "France," the writer says, "is naturally drawn to America as a Republic, and should not give way to sudden tendernes for Spain."

On the other hand, Henry Fouquier, in the Dix Nuevieme Siecle, writes in a vein hardly short of insulting to American women for their alleged snobbishness in seeking to make out a long line of aristocratic ancestors.

One Correspondent Barred Out.

Washington.—The news bulletin issued by the department has forbidden the presence of Sylveter Scovel, a newspaper correspondent, aboard vessels of the Navy or at any naval station on account of his conduct in stowing himself away on board the tug Uncas on the recent visit of that vessel to Havana, he having been refused permission to go as a passenger.

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THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

ALAMEDA county wants a solid delegation to go to the State Convention in the interests of some one man if she expects to secure the nomination of Governor. We hope that the Republican County Committee will call a county convention to elect delegates to the State Convention and it be the sense of that meeting that the candidate securing the majority of the delegates will have the solid Alameda county delegation at his back. In this manner we will stand some show of securing the gubernatorial nomination. Let there be no "shake and draw five" proposition but let the majority rule.

THE war with Spain is progressing most favorably for us and now the voices of the critics are silent. All are unanimous in upholding the cause of the administration and praising the bravery of our navy. So great is the patriotic enthusiasm that volunteers have had to be turned away in large numbers. All are ready and willing to fight for their country. What a contrast to us is the condition of affairs in Spain, bloodshed and riot, internal dissentions without end. Sruely if there is strength in unity our side ought to win and will, for America cannot stand defeat.

THE children flocked around G. Gordan's new store on Friday like flies around a molasses jug. They were after one of the drawing books he promised to give all children who called. This shows what advertising will do. Just one line in his large ad stating the fact was sufficent to make all the children in town flock to his store. Printers ink has marvelous drawing power when used judiciously.

IT seems probable that a county convention may be called by the Republican County Committee for the purpose of electing deligates to the State convention, and as a consequence will stand an excellent chance of securing the gubernatorial nomination. This convention, if held, will take no part in nominating county officers.—Alameda Argus.

THE Pleasanton Times will, with its issue of today, commence its seventeenth volumn. During all that time it has been incessiently working in the interests of Pleasanton and surrounding country and ever on the alert to further the interests of her inhabitants.

THE Philipine Islands are fertile of soil and heathful of climate and there will be great opportunities for establishing homes and amassing fortunes in that fair realm when it becomes ours for good. This will solve the problem of what to do with our overflow population.

GENIAL Bob Burdette echoes the lament of a vast number of people when he says, "Every day I am sorry for something I did yesterday and live in a cronic state of remorse and hairshirt. I only hope the day after I die I shall not be sorry I did it.

SAYS the Atchison Globe: If you are looking for a cheap ride on the cars you can get one by going to New Orleans, Mobile, Chickamauga or Atlanta. An army rifle or blue suit will pass you.

A PRETTY schoolma'am in Missouri announced that she would kiss the first pupil at school every morning, and since then she has been unable to induce the big boys to leave the school house at night.

PAT'S flea is not in it with that Spanish fleet. Pat knew the flea was around, for he felt it, but Sampson knows they are around but cannot see or feel them.

THE New Woman has not yet enlisted. She is giving the old man the first show.

IN the Civil War hundreds of brave soldiers who fell upon the field of battle were consigned to unknown graves for the simple reason that in their sad cases identification was impossible. But the war department has adopted measures by which soldiers will fare better in the conflicts in the future. We quote in this connection from the Philadelphia North American. In outlining the measures adopted by the war department, this newspaper authority observes: This unhappy fate will be guarded against in the future by having the soldiers when they go into action wear around their necks small tags of aluminum upon which shall be stamped the numeral assigned each man on the muster rolls, with the letter of his company, battery or troop or his regiment. By this plan the men who die for their country may be easily identified and will thus be saved from the fate of being consigned to an unmarked grave. The tags will be sent to the troops in the south as soon as it becomes evident that active service is to be expected. It is a meritorious plan, and the war department is deserving of commendation for the forethought and consideration which prompted it. While the idea of wearing tags may be somewhat revolting to the instincts of chivalry, still the precaution seems to be wise and proper.

W. R. Davis while making a canvass of Washington Township this week, called at the PRESS office together with several of his friends, and passed the time of day. Although he is not our choice for Governor, we would, should he succeed in getting the nomination, work for him, and do our utmost to elect him to office.

The citizens of Niles will hold a grand Fourth of July celebration at the Niles Canyon Picnic Grounds, on Monday July 4th.

The young man on the look-out for a "soft place," through a dislike of honest, hard work, can find one under his hat.

There is no danger of a man being forgotten so long as he is in a position to extend favors.

Some mena re like a gas jet. The more they blow the less light they give out.

Hyprocrites are the counterfit coinage of mankind.

People seldom criticise a man's bad hand writing when it comes to them at the bottom of a good-sized check.

Dust on a Christian's Bible is a top dressing that the devil can always use to make a crop.

From a poor neighbor you can borrow easier than you can steal from a rich one.

Painting Lessons.

Painting in oil, water colors, crayon and china painting taught by Mrs. Elda Cutler, at the Curtner Seminary, Irvington. Class days Wednesday and Saturday of each week from 10 to 4 o'clock. Full days lesson $1 or 25 cents per hour.

The Women's Club.

Mrs. E. O. Smith will talk to the Women's Club of Washington Township on Tuesday afternoon June 7th at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the Curtner Seminary, Mrs. M. L. Mowry acting as hostess. The subjest of her discourse will be "Is the coming of the millennium a mythz" A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Irvington Grist Mill.

Ed Ismert is making a specialty of breakfast mushes at his mill. He has ground and now has on hand for sale, wheat-meal, rolled-oats and rolled wheat, besides corn meal and whole wheat flour. You may always be sure that you will get fresh stock if purchased from him as he grinds small lots and only as there is a demand for it. Try his breakfast mushes. For sale at the Irvington Grist Mill, Ed. Ismert, Prop.

Crand annual ball given by the Centreville Athletic Club, Town Hall, Centreville, on Friday evening May 27. Grand march at 9 o'clock. Tickets, per couple, including supper, $1.00.

C. J Bond is a trial juror in the County Seat. He goes back and forth daily by train.

Get your Posters printed at the PRESS office. We do the work at home and do not have to send it to thercity to have it done.

GRAND
Annual BALL
AT THE
Town Hall, Centreville
GIVEN BY
Centreville Athletic Club.
Friday Eve. May 27th
Grand March at 9 O'Clock, Sharp
Fine Music From Oakland
TICKETS, PER COUPLE, Including Supper, *$1.00*

Notice to Voters.

REGISTRATION.

Office of the
County Clerk of Alameda County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that all citizens whose names are not now on the Great Register of Alameda county are requested to register in order to be entitled to vote at the next general election in November, 1898.

That owing to failure of Legislature to provide assistance for Clerk, it is necessary to begin registration at an early date in order to satisfactorily attend to registration.

That voters who have since the date of the last general election taken up their residence in Alameda county, and those who since that date have removed from precinct in which their name appears on Great Register, must make affidavit in order to have their names placed on Register of precinct in which they now reside.

That it is NOT necessary for voters who registered for the general election of 1896 and whose names appear on the Great Register of 1896 to again make affidavit for registration UNLESS SINCE THE DATE OF LAST REGISTRATION THEY HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

That registration will continue to and including August 9th, 1898, after which it will cease.

Attention is called to the provisions of Section 1083, which provides that those "who shall have been a resident of the State ONE YEAR next preceding the election, and of the county in which they claim their vote NINETY DAYS, and in the election precinct THIRTY days" are entitled to registration.

Further notice is hereby given that affidavit for registration or transfer may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk in the different towns and precincts of the county, or before any Deputy County Assessor, without charge.

Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.

Notice is given that after the filing of affidavits, OTHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRANSFER, when names are ENTERED on Great Register, postal cards will be sent giving date of entry. If postal is not received, voters should ascertain the reason why.

The office of the County Clerk in the Hall of Records will be, until further notice, open for registration from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

Dated April 4, 1898,

FRANK C. JORDAN,
(Seal) County Clerk.

FOR SALE.
UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE
Carries a Steam pressure of 140 lbs
For particulars inquire of
H. A. MAYHEW,
Niles, Cal.
Or E. B. THOMPSON,
Irvington, Cal.

BOYS
And GIRLS!
We offer you a chance to earn premiums and to learn business methods at the same time. If under 20 write for particulars to
SMITHS' CASH STORE
25 and 27 MARKET St.
San Francisco, Cal.

MARTIN HOTEL,
NILES, CALIFORNIA
Prices Reasonable.
OPPOSITE RAILWAY DEPOT.
J. J. MARTIN, Proprietor.

W. H. TREFRY L. L. FRANCIS
FRANCIS—TREFRY
Undertakers and FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
Dealers in
All kinds of funeral goods.
Embalming a specialty
Centreville, California.

Depot Restaurant
— AND —
BAR
RR. Station, - Niles
GEO FISHER, Proprietor.
Lunches put up to order and meals served at short notice.

BICYCLES CHEAP!
'97 columbias $75
'96 Columbias 50
'97 Hartfords 50
and 40
FOR SALE BY
J. F. JACOBUS
Niles, Cal.

WE OFFER AGENTS OR FIRMS BIG MONEY
In Exclusive Territory. Our Safes sell at sight. City or Country.
OUTFIT FREE. NO CAPITAL NEEDED.
Agents actually getting rich; so can you. One Agent, in one day, cleared $73.40. Proofs and Catalogue free on application.
ALPINE SAFE & CYCLE CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Thomas C. Huxley
Attorney-at-Law.
CENTREVILLE, - - - CAL.

B. C. MICKLE,
Attorney-at-Law.
Residence at CENTREVILLE.

Jno. G. MATTOS, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law.
CENTREVILLE,
ALAMEDA CO. - - - CAL.

Dr. J. G. NELLIS,
(Successor to Dr. J. P. Young)
Physician and Surgeon
IRVINGTON, CAL.
Office Hours: to 3 P. M,
Residence, Mission St.

George F. Chalmers
Physician and surgeon
Niles, Cal., Office Drug Store.

J. H. Durham, D. D. S
DENTIST DENTIST
FORD'S BUILDING, IRVINGTON.
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M.
2 to 5 P. M

MISCELLANEOUS.

Palm Saloon,
Irvington.
Only the finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The neatest and best conducted Saloon in Washington Township.
J. J. O'KEEFE, PROP.

Gregory
CENTERVILLE ALAMEDA CO | House
The leading hotel of the town.
Table first-class. Service second to none in the State.
First-class livery stable in connection with the House.
CYCLERS HEADQUARTERS.
A. S. OLNEY, Prop.

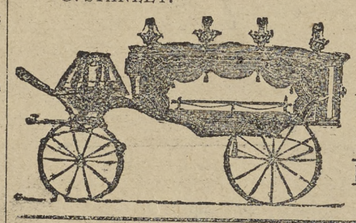
Miss R Hinckley
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Irvington, - - Cal.
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed to Order in the Latest and Best Style.
The Latest Styles and the most Reasonable Prices in the County.

Fine Pasture.
Plenty of running water and fine feed.
Horses per month $1.50
Cows " " 1.00
Stock brought out from and returned to Oakland as follows:
Horses per month $2.00
Cows " " 1.50
Enquire of
M. D. NICHOLS,
Niles, Alameda Co., Cal.

8 lbs. Good Roasted Coffee, $1
10 lbs. Good Ground Coffee, $1
Famous Blend Coffee, roasted every day, 25c lb. 4½ lbs. $1
Equals other store's 40c Coffee.
Best new crop uncolored Japan Tea, 35c lb. 3 lbs. $1
Good New Japan Tea, 5 lbs. $1
EMPIRE TEA CO.
Twelfth St., Oakland, bet B'd'y & Wash'n

Curtner Seminary
For YOUNG LADIES.
This institution established in January 1895, has grown to be one of the Largest and most Progressive institutions for
Young Ladies
in the West.
Seven distinct Courses of Study.
Conservatory advantages in Music.
Elegant Surroundings and Cultured Home Influences combined with the best Educational advantages.
EXPENSES LOW.
Send for Catalogue.
H. C. INGRAM,
Irvington, Cal.

R. VOLMER. W. G. LOWRY.
Lowry & Volmer,
SUCCESSORS TO
LOWRY, STELLER & VOLMER'S
Decoto and Irvington
Iron Warehouses
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Dealers in
Grain, Bags, Etc. Etc.

G. STANLEY. E. J. BRISCOE.

Briscoe & Stanley
Undertakers
Mission San Jose.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

"Alpine" Standard and Beauty
HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES.

A WINNER from the Start
You'll want it, if you SEE it
OTHERS WILL TOO.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.
Big Inducements to Workers.
ALPINE SAFE & CYCLE Co
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Irvington Hotel,
E. H. HAIGHT, PROP.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
OPPOSITE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.
Furnishings new Throughout.
Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Livery Stable in connection with the Hotel.
PRICES MODERATE
SERVICE FIRST-CLASS

IRVINGTON
MEAT - MARKET.
Ed. Weston, Prop.
Dealer In
PORK, BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, SAUSAGE, Etc.
Wagons run regularly throughout the surrounding neighborhood.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Rain-fall.

Below will be found a table showing the amount of rain-fall at Irvington up to date of issue as furnished by H. Crowell:

Storm.....	0.00 inches.
Year, to date.....	9.28 "
Last year to date....19.17	"
Total for last year....19.17	"

COMING.

May 27. Friday evening, Grand Ball at Centreville Town Hall, given by the Centreville Athletic Club.

May 27. Friday evening, Commencement Exercises of Union High School at Centreville.

May 28. Saturday evening, Entertainment by High School pupils at Mrs. Clara Patterson's, near Newark.

May 28. Saturday, Washington township Union School Picnic at Niles Canyon Picnic Grounds.

May 29. Pentecost Sunday, celebrated at Mission San Jose. Also known as "Holy Ghost."

May 29. Sunday, baseball game at Newark.

June 4. Saturday evening, Grand Opening Pohlman hotel at Warm Springs.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Doings and Sayings of Irvington People and Various Local Matters Tersely Treated.

Mrs. Geo. Babb of San Jose visited in town Tuesday.

Grau & Werner are shipping several car loads of wine this week.

Mrs. Colby and daughter of Oakland are visiting at the Rockwell home.

Mrs. Cutler attended the commencement exercises at Mills Seminary yesterday.

Miss Edith Jackson spent a very delightful time Friday with a party of friends in San Jose.

Mr Christie of Stockton has returned home after a short visit in town with his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bond.

"Doris" and her family of seven fine pups attract considerable attention each afternoon when taken out for a walk.

The Christian Endeavorers of Irvington are making arrangements to give a "Patriotic Social" in the near future.

Miss Brown, who has been attending Curtner Seminary, is spending her vacation as the guest of Miss Fannie Cash.

Mrs. Preston, of San Francisco, who has been a guest at the Rix home for the past week, returned to the city Monday.

Wine men say the grape crop looks very promising, and although it will not be as heavy as last year, the fruit will be better.

Con Cronin has been running an engine near San Jose for a few days which is being used for pumping water for irrigation purposes.

Notices have been posted calling an election on Friday June 3rd for the purpose of electing a trustee for the High School and one for our public school.

That wife of yours will appreciate it if you bring her home a can of that extra fine coal-oil or gasoline which George Cash, the Irvington oil dealer handles.

A number of the C. E. members met at the home of Mr. Ben Couchman Monday evening and made ten "comfort bags" which have been forwarded to our soldier boys.

Miss Coldwell, a former teacher at Curtner Seminary but now a student at Stanford University, paid a visit to the Seminary Monday on her way to her home in Modesto.

Invitations are out announcing the fifth annual picnic of the Azalea Social Club of Haywards which will be held at the Niles Canyon Picnic Grounds Sunday June 6th.

Four rather remarkable consecutive hands were dealt the other evening during an evening at whist. Twenty points was scored by one side--an average of five point.

Going to Europe.

Miss Ray Frank, formerly a teacher in our public school but for the past three or four years connected with the Oakland school department, has left for Europe. She is a writer and lecturer of some renown. She intends making London her home where she proposes to engage in literary work and study. We predict a very bright future for Miss Frank.

A Quilting Bee.

A regular old fashioned quilting party was tendered the many friends of Mrs. J. A. Brewer on Friday. The gathering, with but one exception, was composed of those who have resided in this vicinity for the past twenty-five or thirty years. A grand time was had and a bounteous repast was served shortly after noon. The quilt, when finished, will be presented to Miss Helen Rix by her grandmother.

Mastered It.

Bob Crowell has taken the kinks out of his fractious "steed" and can be seen each morning trying new experiments and can now almost make a figure eight on his two-wheeler. Truly Bob ate his meals from the mantel for several days, but is now occupying his place at table and enjoying a most hearty appetite caused by a little out-door exercise.

Helped the Beets.

Information from the beet-growing districts in Alameda and neighboring counties says that the late rain has insured a large crop, so that the operations of the Alvarado factory this year will be upon a large scale. The rain, however, comes rather too late for the Southern California beet companies, as in many instances the crop had not been planted at the time when the showers arrived.

A False Rumor.

Regarding the statements which have appeared in the interior country press that a double track service clear through to Niles was to be the outcome of the track changes just finished at Brooklyn station, Mr. Alger states that nothing of the kind was under consideration at the present time to his knowledge. He thought the present track system from Oakland to Niles sufficient to accommodate all of the trains running by that route Later he said the growth of the service might demand such change —San Leandro Reporter.

Tramps Not Numerous.

For a wonder, tramps this year are few and far between. Now and then a weary wanderer asks meekly for bread and is rewarded by being given a job but the usual spring rush is wanting. We do not wish our readers to think we are lamenting over the scarcity, it is rather a matter of rejoicing with us as now-a-days most everybody finds trouble enough providing daily bread for himself without feeding the tramp element.

Was it Beneficial?

There has been much discussion as to wheather the rain was an advantage or disadvantage at this season. It has been said that much has been destroyed. The reply comes that the rain will make the hay fourfold more than before. Some say it was too late for their crops, early grain being burned or headed. To this the answer is that a large quantity of grain still had life and it sprung forth with renewed vigor—that is filling fast and will yet make a crop. Then there is one big argument in favor of the rain. It was good for the land at large, good for man and beast. Some had nothing, others were doing very well. It injured but few and benefited the many.

Newarks' Defeated.

A game of baseball took place on Sunday at Newark between the B. & Ms., of San Francisco and the home team which turned out most disastrously for the Newarkites. This was, in a measure, due to their being out of practice as the game was the first one played this season. It looked very much like a game of one, two, three and out so far as the Newark boys were concerned, as they were unable to make a single run. The visitors sent thirteen men over the home plate, much to the disgust of the home players.

Head-end Collision.

"Look out, Champ," sang out Charlie Frick, as on his two-wheeled steed he rushed around the corner at Dr. Nellis' office. But the warning came too late. Crash! Two wheels collided and their riders went down in a confused heap and for a moment wild excitement reigned. Champ Stivers, one of the riders found himself at the bottom of the pile, his wheel on top of him and the other rider on top of the whole. Out rushed Dr. Nellis prepared to patch up the wounded, but he retired, seeing that his services were not needed, while Bob Crowell stood by laughing in his sleeve to think that he was not the only one to meet with mishaps. At last the heap disolved itself into two men and two wheels and the incident was o'er. Stivers was coming down from the depot and Frick was whirling from the opposite direction and met at Ford's drug store in a rather forcible manner. The only injury was to Frick's wheel, the front forks being broken short off at the head.

Engagement Announced.

The wedding of Miss Pearl Wells of San Francisco and Henry Ellsworth of Niles has been set for some time in June at the home of the former. They will reside at the old home place in Niles The groom to be is the son of Mrs. Harriet Ellsworth and is a young man of sterling worth. He is in business in San Francisco and is held in high esteem by all who know him. Miss Wells is popular in a large circle of acquaintances here as well as across the bay. She resided in Niles for several years.

Played Good Samaritan.

Mrs. Sam Rainey acted the good samaritan on Sunday. She went out to the old Bay District Race Track where the troops are stationed and was present when the boys from Topeka, Kansas arrived. A huckster of oranges happened to be near and she ordered him to bring forth his very finest fruit and presented each member of Company A with a large "golden ball." The boys set up a yell as a slight mark of their appreciation.

Grand Opening.

There will be a grand opening of the old Pohlman Hotel at Warm Springs, of which Mr. Frank Ash is the new proprietor, on Saturday evening June 4th. Arrangements have been made for good dace music and a fine supper will be served both dancing and supper being free. If you are looking for a good time you should attend this opening as Mr. Ase is a courteous gentleman who taeats his friends and patrons in a most hearty manner.

"As You Like It."

The play, "As you Like it," to be given by the High School pupils, will be rendered at the home of Mrs. Clara Patterson on Saturday evening May 28. These out of door evening entertainments are always charming and the good-taste which has always prevailed in the arrangements of former affairs—receptions and the like, will doubtless be displayed in this, to the comfort and pleasure of all who may be favored with cards of invitation.

Twenty Years Service.

J. E. Wamsley, better known as the "Deacon," has filled his present position as station agent for the past twenty years. He celebrated that event last Friday and says from present appearances he is good for the coming twenty years.

"Holy Ghost."

Pentecost, or better known among the Portuguese residents as "Holy Ghost" will be celebrated in the usual manner at Mission San Jose Saturday evening May 28th and all day Sunday May 29th. It is a great day for the Portuguese and from far and near they wend their way to the Mission to celebrate the event. The exercises are very peculiar and are witnessed by many Americans.

Baseball Sunday.

The newly organized baseball nine known as Falk's Newarks will try conclusions with the Pioneer Markets of Oakland on the Newark diamond Sunday, May 29th. Although the Newarkites met defeat last Sunday, they are still on deck.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHIPPLE--THANE NUPTIALS.

The society event of the year, in this Township, was the marriage of Miss Laura Thane of Niles, and Mr. James Whipple of Decoto, the ceremony taking place on Thursday last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thane, parents of the bride. At ten o'clock, Miss Rosalie Miller played the wedding march, and the happy couple presented themselves before Rev. F H. Maar, to be pronounced man and wife. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Miller, of Oakland as brides-maid, and by her younger sister Hazel as maid of honor. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr Charles Whipple, as Groomsman. At the conclusion of the ceremony, congratulations were showered upon the happy couple. A wedding breakfast was served amid much rejoicing. There were five long tables in adjoining rooms, at which fifty-eight wedding guests were seated. Hon. J. Tilden presided at one, Dr. C. H. Allen, at another Mrs. Chas. Tilden at a third, and Senator Beard at the fourth.

The wedding reception followed from two to four p.m., the house being crowded with friends who wished the happy couple a long and prosperous life. Two hundred and fifty invitations had been issued and the greater number of those invited were present.

Much to the bride's regret, Major Charles Tilden could not be present, as his duties at the Presidio prevented.

The decorations of the rooms were beautiful, and were arranged by Miss Hazel Thane. As the friendship of the young couple had begun during their attendance at the High School, many of their old classmates were present. In one room the class colors, pink and blue were made the prevailing color, and the bride's and groom's diplomas' tied with pink and blue ribbon, held a prominent place in the decorations.

The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful, showing the high appreciation in which they were held by their many friends.

At six p. m. the wedding couple took their departure for Ben Lomond, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will make Niles their future home.

DECOTO DOTS.

MAY 25, 1898.

Frank Garcia of Oakland is visiting in Decoto.

The gramophone concert Monday eve was a success financially and socially. The ladies cleared $12.25 and are now able to pay their debt on the church. After the program ice-cream and cake was served.

Miss Hazel Gro, a student of Curtner Seminary is the guest of Isabella Whipple during vacation

Miss Malia Terkelson of San Ramon is the guest of Miss C Anderson.

Quite an exeitement was caused Sunday afternoon by a runaway horse belonging to Mr. Parker. The buggy was badly smashed.

Mrs. Crane entertained guests from San Francisco Tuesday.

Ezra Decoto is spending his vacation at home.

The Decoto school closes Friday June 3d. The teachers are preparing for a few exercises in the afternoon.

NILES NOTES.

MAY 25, 1898.

The exercises for the closing day of school on June 3d are to be unusually good—a little farce and a military drill being the main features.

The Chautauqua Circle met at Mrs. Chittenden's Thursday evening. Rev. E. D. Hale gave a most interesting talk upon Thos. A. Kempis and his works.

Mrs. Green's talk to the ladies of the Guild last Friday afternoon upon "Mothers' Duties" was particularly interesting and was greatly enjoyed by the large number present.

Class day and Commencement exercises at the U. C. took quite a number from our little burg. James Clark graduated with honors with the degree of B. L.

Bartlett Thane sailed for Alaska Saturday morning where he will be employed in the famous Sum Dum Chief mine during his summer vacation as a part of the practical work required in the mining college of the U. C.

Quite a number of Oakland and San Francisco friends were present at the Whipple--Thane wedding.

The Ellsworth family in the canyon left last week for their future home near Redlands.

Mrs. C. F. Blake of Oakland visited Mrs. Shinn and family last week.

Rev. F. H. Maar and family spent several days of last week with relatives in town.

NEWARK NEWS.

MAY 25, 1898.

Will Moulton was in town Sunday. He has a position in Santa Clara and is overseer of a number of men. He is looking hearty and brown and seems to be fully restored to health.

The children of our public school are to picnic in Niles Canyon Saturday. The school term closes Friday.

Miss Pearl Moulton of Iowa Hill is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Costa.

Many of her former pupils as well as other scholars attended the funeral of Miss Lottie Trefrey on Tuesday last and nearly all carried some floral offering.

Miss Harrington, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Michael Harrington of this place was lately married in San Francisco to a gentleman resident of that city.

Mr. Louis Stevenson is again on the sick list and some fears are entertained that he may have typhoid malaria if the disease does not take a favorable turn.

Everyone says that the dance given by the "Degree of Honor Lodge" last Friday evening was one of the most pleasant of the season.

The youngest son of Mr. Comfort Healey met with a singular and painful accident a few days ago. In jumping or slipping off a hay wagon by some mischance the tine of a fork entered his eye producing a serious wound. It is not known as yet whether the sight of the injured eye is totally destroyed or if it will affect the other optic unfavorably.

MOWRY'S LANDING.

MAY 25, 1898.

Since the late copious rain the growing grain in this vicinity has taken a new lease of life.

Hay that was cut before the rain has suffered somewhat from exposure.

It has been finally decided by our local expert that the neighboring pastures have been slightly benefited.

During the past month several cows have died from unknown causes.

Mrs. D. Mowry and Mrs. J. C. Mowry paid a visit to Mr. E. Ross last week.

F. W. Mowry made a flying trip to San Francisco Monday.

Since fine weather set in hay makers are very busy making hay.

A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Mickle of Centreville while on pasture near Newark was prostrated by an acute attack of milk fever early Tuesday morning. All the local cow surgeons and physicians and many spectators flocked promptly to the side of the patient and after practicing assiduously for many hours pronounced the case hopeless and departed Thereupon the cow recovered, the attendant physicians having been unable to produce instant death, much to the gratification of Mr. Mickle.

A youthful correspondent of our acquaintance who gathers news items for a local exchange is inclined to comment on the personal affairs of others and is trapped occasionally into making unfortunate mistakes, as is usual with in-experienced writers. Particularly was this the case in a late instance. While I do not wish to criticise harshly or to criticise at all, I cannot refrain from suggesting that rather than cast by innuendo, uncalled for and unjust reflections on others, it were better to cast one's lot permanently with the Red Cross Society. SPECIAL.

CENTREVILLE CULLINGS.

MAY 25, 1898.

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the announcement that an al fresco performence of Shakespera's "As You Like It" will be given Saturday eve May 28 at 8 o'clock by the pupils of the Union High School. Mrs. Patterson has kindly loaned her grounds for the occasion and those who have seen the spot selected for the play say that it is a beautiful bit of the Forest of Arden. All those who take part in the play are pupils of the school so that a personal interest will be felt by a majority of the audience in the debut of the young actors. As the ladies in the audience cannot be asked to remove their hats, it will conduce to the comfort of everyone if they will remember that the seats will be on a level and that the more abbreviated the head covering, the better.

Grand Annual Ball given by the Centreville Athletic Club, at the Town Hall Centreville on Friday evening, May 27, 1898. Grand March at 9 o'clock. Tickets. per couple including supper, $1.00.

The Commencement exercises of Union High School No 2. located at Centreville will take place in the school hall at 8 p. m. Friday, May 27. The following programme will be presented:

Song. "Away in the old Cathedral"
.....School.
Vocal Solo, "Poppies".... Roy Denny
Address, ... Prof. Leon Richardson
Song, "Venetian Boat Song"
Piano Solo, ...H. E. Salz
Presentation of Diplomas,
J. C. Mowry, President of Board
Vocal Solo, "Anticipation"
.....Miss Amy Gregory
Song, "Star Spangled Banner"
.....School and Audience

It is probable that Mr. Irving Scott also will be present and deliver an address.

Books, stationery and notions of all kinds for sale at R. B. Crowell's Stationery Store. A full line of everything in the stationery line on hand. The cheapest place in town to buy when you are in need for supplies.

Grand annual ball given by the Centreville Athletic Club, Town Hall, Centreville, on Friday, May 27th. Grand march at 9 o'clock. Tickets, per couple, including supper, $1.00.

Leave your subscription for one of the San Francisco evening papers at the Press office. Delivered at your house by carrier every evening for usual rates.

C. Gordon has opened a Dry and Fancy Goods store at Mack's old stand. Notice his big advertisement of cut-rate prices in another part of the paper.

The Well's Photograph Car is located at Centreville, and parties desiring to get first class portraits at reasonable rates should call at the studio near the United States Hotel and see samples of work. Mr. Wells is an excellent artist and his photos are finished in the latest styles, either carbon or plain.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Announcement!

2 - STOCKS - 2

To be SOLD At ONCE!

At 50cts. on the Dollar

I have purchased the stock of W. H. MACK, deceased, consisting of

STATIONERY, NOTIONS and DRUGS.

Also the stock of J. DEERING, deceased, of Oakland, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.

Both stocks must be sold within the next 15 days and at 50 cents on the dollar. Every article guaranteed or no sale.

GIVEN AWAY—500 drawing books, free of charge; send in your children and get one.

PRICES

STATIONERY. 100 boxes fancy writing paper and envelopes, Mack's price, 25c. our price, 5c. a box.
75 student's tablets, Mack's price 10c. our price, 2 for 5c.
100 letter tablets, Mack's price, 20c. our price, 5c.
School books from 5c. up.
150 dozen pencils, 10c. per doz.
300 " assorted pens, 5c. "
500 pen holders, 2 for 5c.
Butcher and memorandum books in leather, worth 35c. our price, 10c.
1000 sponges, worth 20c. our price, 5c.
Envelopes, 2 pks. 5c. 20 doz. ink, 3 bottles for 10c.
25 boxes pure linen fancy writing paper, worth 75c. per box, only 20c.
One case Diamond Dyes, 5c. per package.
DRUGS. 25 bottles of German Syrup worth 75c. only 25c.
Chamberlins Cough Syrup. 25c. Vaseline, 5c.
Warners Safe Cure, 60c. Dr. James Pills, 5c.
Dr. Richardsons Bitters, worth $1. price, 35c.
Large assortment other Drugs at bottom prices.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

20 doz. children's fast black hose all sizes, worth 20c. only 10c. or 3 for 25c.
25 doz. ladies fast black hose seamless and worth 20c my price, 10c or 3 for 25c
75 Satine Duck and Summer Fancy Dress Patterns worth $1.75 and 1.50, all will go at 75c
20 doz. Shirt waists, worth $1 and 75c all go at 45c.
Silk Veiling, all colors, and latest styles, at 10c a yd.
Ladies Summer Vests, at 10c apiece.
100 Ladies purses, worth 75c and 50c all go for 25c.
20doz. Ladies hemstitched Handkerchiefs. 3 for 25
MENS FURNISHING GOODS.
Mens good overals. 40c per pr.
Boys " 25c "
Socks, good, at 5c per pr. 6 pr. for 25c.
Golf, Negligee and working Shirts, at very low Prices.
Suspenders at 15c
Hats, worth $1. all go for 50c
150 Light Neckties, worth 50c and 40c my price 15c only.
To convince yourself in the truth of my statements come one come all and be convinced.

Yours anxious to please,

G. GORDON

MACK'S old Store, Irvington.

ASSESSOR'S

Notice to Taxpayers!

ALSO POLL TAX NOTICE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1898.

All Persons, Firms, Companies, Corporations and Associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, on or before March 21st, 1898, a statement under oath, of all the property, both real and personal, owned or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian on the

First Monday of March, 1898,

In accordance with Sec. 3629, Political Code.

Every person who refuses or neglects to furnish the statement as provided for in Section 3629, Political Code, becomes liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and the value fixed by the Assessor on their property must not be reduced by the Board of Equalization.

All persons owning real estate that has been assessed in the wrong name or errors have appeared on their tax bills, are requested to call at the Assessor's office or notify the Assessor by mail on or before March 21st, 1898, so that the proper corrections may be made on the assessment roll for the year 1898.

Assessment blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office, room one, Court House, or from any Deputy Assessor.

Poll Tax Must Be Paid on Demand.

Notice is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of two dollars for the year 1898 is now due and payable at my office, Room one, Court House, or to a Deputy Assessor.

Sec. 3839 of the Political Code reads as follows:

Every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians, must annually pay a Poll Tax of two dollars, provided the same be paid between the

First Monday in March and the First Monday in July,

then it shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3846 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Assessor to "demand Poll Tax of every person liable therefor, and on the neglect or refusal of such person to pay, he must collect by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person."

Under Sections 429 to 435 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs the Assessor or any of his deputies in the collection of the said Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one or over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll tax must be paid on demand.

HENRY P. DALTON,
Assessor of Alameda County.
Oakland, California.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

When in need of the services of a Notary Public, be sure and call on A. S. Clark, at Clark Bros. store Irvington, who will attend to the swearing of all kinds of legal documents.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Everybody Says So.
Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

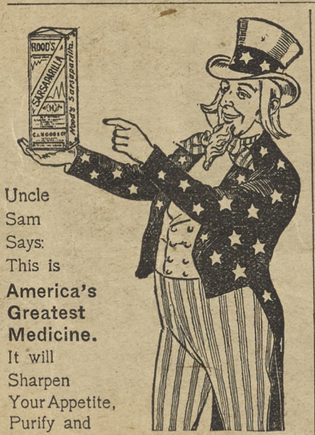
Eugene Babb, who is attending school in the city, has inagurated a messenger service between Irvington and San Francisco and Oakland and is prepared to do errands, such as purchasing goods etc. at a reasonable charge for the service. Leave orders at this office.

China Painting.

Lessons given in China Painting at my studio at Irvington on Tuesdays and Saturdays; Centreville class on Thursdays. Orders taken for painting and firing.

MRS M. E. GRIFFIN

H. E. Kelley at the Press office has taken the agency for the San Francisco Report and Post, and has made arrangements to have them delivered to you every evening at the following rates: Post, 10c per week or 40c a month. Report, 12½c a week or 50c a month. F. Ramsell will take your subscription to either or the Bulletin. All three papers for sale at the Press office every evening, at 5c a copy.



Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

One Cannot Help Being Nervous In Looking From Its Top.

In St. Nicholas, John Ward writes of "The Bell Towers of Italy." Mr. Ward says of the most famous of them all:

Pisa seems like a sleeping city, as she lies so quietly and silently along the two borders of the river Arno. She fell asleep several hundred years ago, after she had struggled valiantly for her independence and had won renown during the fierce contests between the Guelphs (partisans of the pope) and the Ghibellines (partisans of the emperor). Though Pisa has long since forgotten the days of her greatness, the world cannot forget them when it looks upon that wondrously beautiful group of four marble white buildings standing apart in the sacred corner—the cathedral, the baptistery, the campo santo (or burial ground), and, what interests us most of all, the remarkable campanile, so well known as the "leaning tower." This famous tower was built in 1174. Its construction is peculiar. There is in the center a hollow brick tube or cylinder; around this plain round tower the architects built eight stories of open galleries, with beautiful, slender columns of white marble supporting semicircular arches. The general effect is one of great delicacy and lightness, a fairylike tower of wonderful grace. The summit is 179 feet from the ground. As you all know, the tower leans 13 feet out of the perpendicular and looks as if it would surely fall over at any moment, but, as the center of gravity is still within its base, it is as safe as if it were erect. The foundations were probably imperfectly built at the start, for the tower began to lean before it was half finished, and we can see where at one point the builders tried to bring it back as much as possible to the vertical line by making the columns on the low side higher than the others. The walls, too, are strengthened with iron bars. Fancy the consternation of the architects when they saw their beautiful tower leaning over and its foundations sinking in the ground! It requires very steady nerves to carry us to the top, and we find ourselves clinging to the wall when we are on the leaning side.

This is what Charles Dickens says about the tower in his "Pictures From Italy:" "In the course of the ascent to the top the inclination is not very apparent, but at the summit it becomes so and gives one the sensation of being in a ship that has heeled over through the action of an ebb tide. The effect upon the low side, so to speak, looking over from the gallery and seeing the shaft recede to its base, is very startling, and I saw a nervous traveler hold on to the tower involuntarily after glancing down, as if he had some idea of propping it up."

When we reach the summit, we must not forget that this was where the great astronomer Galileo watched the stars, experimented on the fall of bodies and studied the law of gravitation. Here, too, in the upper story, hang the six bells, the largest of which weighs more than 12,000 pounds. The bell founders of Pisa had a wide reputation for casting bells of beautiful tone, sonorous and harmonious. They lavished on them all their art and their talent.

The Pasquareccia (the Paschal bell), the most famous of the Pisan bells, the one which was tolled when criminals were taken to execution, is ornamented with a figure of the Virgin and the devices of Pisa and has a rich, full tone.

A Dry Bath.

A Scotchman was once advised to take shower baths. A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and colander, and Sandy accordingly set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the friend who had given him the advice, and, being asked how he enjoyed the bath, "Man," said he, "it was fine! I liked it rale weel, and kept mysel' quite dry too." Being asked how he managed to take the shower and yet remain quite dry, he replied, "Dod, ye dinna surely think I was sae daft as stand below the water withoot an umbrella!"—London Answers.

Cause and Effect.

"Say, I haven't seen you at the club for a fortnight. What's the matter?"

"Just now I'm staying at home a good deal."

"Really?"

"Yes. My wife is visiting her parents."—Gaulois.

The largest bell in France has been hung in the belfry of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris. It weighs 25 tons, can be heard at a distance of 25 miles, and its vibration lasts six minutes.

Doing is the great thing, for if resolutely people do what is right in time, they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

$ $ $

in your pocket, if you buy *Schilling's Best* baking powder, and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

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MANUELA'S TRANSFORMATION.

THE poet to the contrary, notwithstanding, there are occasions when "it might have been" are joyful words. Most men, upon meeting again in after years their first loves, realize this, and offer up prayers of thanksgiving.

It was so with Hurlburt.

In the early days of the Pacific coast, Hurlburt was stationed at San Diego. It was a picturesque little town. Its streets were not much more than cow-paths, and its houses were mostly of the good old pattern—adobes, one story high, and built around a patio. In such a house as this lived Manuela Lopez, and in one of the cow-path streets Hurlburt first met her. It was upon a Sunday. Hurlburt had just come from inspection, and was on his way to dinner with friends in town. He still wore his regimentals, and was a very gorgeous sight indeed. He was also tall, and yellow-haired, and blue-eyed—quite the figure to strike the fancy of a pretty little Mexican girl who was coming home from mass.

She had read no books that could have told her that it was the accepted thing to do; she had probably never given such subjects a moment's thought; but when the mind of a child becomes the mind of a woman, it is at one bound, not by slow degrees. Inspiration struck full upon Manuela's brain, and she dropped her rosary. From which it may be inferred that the love of the fathers and the wisdom of ages has taught woman nothing new in affairs of the heart. The impulse of the intrigante and of the child of nature are the same.

Hurlburt, of course, was close to Manuela when the rosary dropped. He returned it to her. If she had not been with a servant, he might have spoken. As it was, he observed more narrowly, what he had been observing for some moments as he approached, that she was graceful and pretty. Then he raised his helmet and passed on.

You can count upon any one but the typical Anglo-Saxon. You expect men of Latin and Slav races to make fools of themselves. But the Anglo-Saxon is such a thoroughly logical, reasonable, clear-headed person that the bottom of your universe drops out when he deviates from the path of common sense. And when he does, it is never a mere digression. He goes, a flaming comet, whirling through space, and carrying all your stellar system of plans and beliefs before him. The last thing any one would have expected of a big, quiet, rational youth, such as was Hurlburt, was that he should wax romantic over a street meeting with an immature ruse to attract his attention. Nevertheless, that same day, after luncheon, he said to his host, as they sat smoking under the ramada, "Who lives in the house on the next street, where the two mocking-bird cages hang on the wall?"

"You must be more explicit," his host said; "there are a number of houses on the next street, and one and all have mocking-birds."

"Yes," said Hurlburt; "but there is a hedge of red and white geranium in front of it."

"I saw you meet her," the civilian told him; "her name is Lopez—Manuela, I think."

Hurlburt became very red. When your phlegmatic man grows embarrassed he is badly embarrassed. It was some time before he regained speech and came floundering out of the sea of silence. When he did, he changed the subject.

Not that he abandoned the cause. Far from it. It took him two weeks, but he got himself introduced to Senor Lopez, and had then taken to call upon him. The senor was a well-educated man, and the most hospitable of his hospitable race. He made Hurlburt free of the house at once, and showed him everything it contained, save only Manuela.

"You must come again, often," he said, as they parted. Hurlburt replied that he would, and went again in three days. Neither did he see his lady of the rosary upon this occasion. He addressed himself to Senora Lopez, who was handsome and well preserved.

"You have a daughter, have you not, senora?"

Senora Lopez understood only just so much English as she chose. She did not choose to understand this. She turned her soft eyes upon her husband, and he answered for her.

"We have a daughter," he said, "but she is very young."

Hurlburt understood that he had offended a semi-oriental prejudice.

It having thus been made obvious to him that Manuela would not be produced by her parents, he went to an early mass at the church, met her, and introduced himself. It chanced that she was alone.

"May I walk home with you, senorita?" he said. "I have the pleasure of knowing your father."

"Yes, sir," said Manuela.

It was but a few hundred yards to her home, but he made the most of his time. Manuela answered him in monosyllables and raised her eyes but twice. Hurlburt's infatuation was complete. Senor Lopez was angry. He was very civil to the officer, but he sent the girl to her room at once.

"I met the senorita at mass," Hurlburt explained.

"Are you, then, a Catholic?" inquired the Mexican.

"No," said Hurlburt—and determined to pursue the policy that sages who know nothing of mankind tell us is invariably the best—"I went to the church on purpose to meet your daughter. I saw her on the street the other day"—he refrained in a moment of diplomacy from speaking of the dropped beads—"and I admired her very much. That is why I came to call upon you. I thought I would see her openly under her own roof. As I did not, I encountered her elsewhere. Now," said Hurlburt, leaning back in an easy pose that did not meet with the punctilious Mexican's approval, "I should like to ask you to be allowed to pay my court to your daughter."

Senor Lopez made no objection to the officer's suit, but he did object to his fashion of advancing it. He incased himself in perversity.

"My daughter, sir, is too young."

He rose to his feet by way of suggesting that Hurlburt would do well to take his leave. Hurlburt rose, too, but not to go.

"May I ask her age, senor?"

"She is sixteen years old."

"You have told me that you married the senora when she was but fifteen."

"That was in the old times. We do not do so any more."

"But I will be willing to wait for a year, if Senorita Manuela will love me."

"Sir, we will talk no more concerning this. My daughter is too young to be married, and I do not wish to give her to an American"—which was not in the least true. Up to then it had been his plan to do so, but his obstinacy was roused.

The result was one that any one, most of all a Mexican, should have foreseen. Hurlburt embarked upon an intrigue. He sent notes to Manuela, and got them from her in return. The notes led to meetings by night. The meetings led to infatuation. Warm Southern nights and a soft-eyed, soft-voiced girl can work mischief within the mind of a man. And a tall, blonde officer saying the first words of love she has ever heard can turn the head of any woman.

The clandestine interviews continued for several months. Then Hurlburt made one last attempt at frankness. He went to Senor Lopez again, and renewed his request to be permitted to pay his daughter court. The senor had conceived an unreasonable and great dislike for him, and refused.

Whereupon Hurlburt arranged another meeting with Manuela. He began to realize that they were both running terrible risks. Senor Lopez was quite equal to killing one of them if they should be discovered. But he did not suggest that to Manuela. Instead, he asked: "Do you love me, chiquita?"

"Yes, yes. Must I tell you so always?"

"Do you love me enough to leave your home for me?"

"I do not understand." The gentle eyes looked into his, perplexed.

"Will you marry me?"

"I would, but how can I?" she said. "My father will not consent to it."

"Do you love me enough to run away from your father, to disobey him, and go over to Mexico, across the border, with me? We can be married there, and then come back."

Hurlburt was an impassive, unemotional man, but his nerves were upon a fearful tension as he waited for the answer of an irresponsible child. She appeared to consider, and ended by agreeing. Hurlburt was beside himself with happiness.

A week later they went across the line and were married. They returned immediately, and had an interview with Senor Lopez. The Mexican was enraged. Hurlburt, having obtained what he wanted, was not inclined to be conciliatory, but Manuela and her mother patched up a peace. Manuela behaved beautifully, and Hurlburt was more enamored than ever. He took her back to his home, and for three days dreamed of a lifetime of bliss. Then Manuela decided that she had had enough of living on honeycomb, and that she had tired of scented time. With no explanations and no reason save that she wanted to go, she went. Her father, charmed with Hurlburt's discomfiture, refused to make her return to him, and guarded her closely. Hurlburt begged for one final interview, and it was granted. He was a sorry sight, pale and haggard and self-abasing. But Manuela was unmoved. She stood meekly before him, her folded hands holding a rose, her father and mother on either side of her. She was not in the least unhappy, and no grief had marred her prettiness.

"Manuela," said Hurlburt, "have you not changed your mind? Will you not come home with me?"

She shook her head. "No," she said. "Why not? Was I not kind to you? Did I not love you?"

"Yes, you were very kind. But I like better to be with my father."

It was useless to threaten, implore, or reason. Manuela was gently stubborn. She would never go back to him; she did not like Americans.

When Hurlburt finally went away, he decided that his heart was broken. He thought of suicide. He could never bear up under the disgrace, and it was not so great as his wretchedness. This frame of mind lasted for a year; then he became resentful; then he obtained a divorce; then he was ordered East, and it was ten years before he returned to the coast. He had with him his wife—a woman of his own people, very charming, very well suited to him in every way. She knew the story of his first marriage, and she knew that, whatever he might say to the contrary, he still regretted deep down in his heart the sweet, soft Mexican wife of his youth, of his season of dear beliefs and illusions. The knowledge was the one grief of her life. It threw a shadow of sadness over her eyes. But she kept it to herself, and for this unfeminine virtue the gods, in due time, rewarded her.

They went one day, by ambulance from Wilmington, where Hurlburt was stationed, to Los Angeles. One of their mules got lame, and they had to spend the night at a roadside ranch. A crowd of dirty Mexican children played around the adobe; several yet dirtier men lounged about the door; a fat, beshawled woman waddled across the yard; a yet more untidy one welcomed them.

Her greasy face was still rather pretty and young, but she was thick, and heavy, and stupid. When she looked full at Hurlburt, she gave a little cry that was more of a grunt.

"Come in; I will tell my husband," she said, and shuffled away with her bare feet.

Hurlburt turned to his wife gravely. "I am sorry to have brought you here," he said, "but it is all we can do, unless you prefer to sleep in the ambulance to-night. That—woman was my wife."

"So I supposed," she said. She laid her delicate hand on his arm. "Don't let it trouble you, dear. I do not mind." she smiled into his eyes, and the shadow was forever gone from her own.—San Francisco Argonaut.

INVENTOR OF LEAD PIPE.

The Interesting Life of Robert Seydell of Milton.

There was born in Milton, Pa., in 1809 a man of wonderful genius, it is said. His name was Robert Seydell, and he died in 1847. Mr. Seydell was a coppersmith and was almost continuously working out some device connected with the machinery in his factory. To him, it is related by some of the oldest citizens of this place, belongs the discovery of the process of making lead pipe, and like many other inventors, the idea of making the same was stolen from him and further developed to its present form of manufacture.

It was in the latter part of the thirties that the idea suggested itself to him, and the following is the way he wrought it out: He first took a slug, or casting of lead, placing it on a mandel, or rod of steel, about sixteen feet long and one inch in diameter; the mandel was highly polished and upon this he drew or rolled out the lead to the full strength of the rod, thus giving him an inch bore, and the material was rolled, it is said, to a one-fourth inch, making a total diameter of one and one-half inches for the pipe. After completing several sections of the length o fthe mandel, he soldered them together, making the pipe of whatever length he desired.

He put it to practical use by fastening it to pump heads and also running it from springs to connect watering troughs and spring houses in the country round about here. Being greatly pleased with his discovery, and receiving the most flattering of comments from his friends and neighbors in this section, he concluded to make his invention more widely known, and hence made a visit to Philadelphia, taking his device with him.

At the Franklin Institute in that city he gave his first exhibition to quite a number of inventors, artisans and mechanics. As it is now related, all who witnessed it were more than delighted, and so expressed themselves in his immediate presence.

It was not long that he was allowed to remain in a condition of supreme happiness over his invention, for a short time after he made a disclosure of his discovery, and while yet in Philadelphia, he found out that by the very persons to whom he had given an exhibition of the process of making lead pipe his idea had been used and improved upon.—Philadelpha Press.

Early Writers on Smoking.

The fact has been discovered that Shakspeare never mentions smoking or makes the slightest allusion to the habit. This is the more curious, as most of his contemporaries, Ben Jonson, Decker and others, discuss the then new fashion at length, and the humorist and satirist of the time lost no opportunity of deriding and making game of the votaries of the weed. The tobacco merchant was an important personage in the time of James I. The Elizabethan pipes were so small that when they are dug up in Ireland the poor call them "fairy pipes." King James himself was one of the most virulent opponents of the habit, and in his ludicrous "Counterblasts" calls it a vile and stinking custom, "borrowed from the beastly, slavish Indians—poor, wild, barbarous men—brought over from America and not introduced by any worthy or virtuous or great personage." He argues that tobacco is not dry and hot; that its smoke is humid, like all other smoke, and is therefore bad for the brain, which is naturally wet and cold. He denies that smoking purges the head or stomach, and declares that many have smoked themselves to death.—Medical Record.

Birth Rate of Males and Females.

Nature seems to be able to regulate the births of males and females without the help of German savants. It may be remembered that Buckle found that the average birth rate the world over was 21 boys to 20 girls, thus giving every Jill a chance for a Jack, after allowing for the greater death rate among males. The Springfield Republican is authority for the assertion that in Massachusetts for forty years the male birth rate relative to the female has not noticeably changed, the number of male births to each 1,000 female births in the last twenty years being 1,053 as compared with 1,059 for the preceding twenty years. In Europe observations covering ten years indicate an average of 1,060 males born to every 1,000 females, England being at one extreme, with 1,038, and Italy at the other, with 1,071.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Anticipating.

Mudkins—What would you say, sir, if I should tell you that I love your daughter?

Mr. Cashburn—Not a word, sir; not a word. Your audacity would simply hold me spellbound.— Philadelphia North American.

Twice-Told Tales.

Writer—That is rather small pay, don't you think? There were over 3,000 words in that article.

Publisher—I know; but, then, there were so many of them that you used more than once.—Boston Transcript.

Lucky in Both.

She—You're lucky at cards?

He—Very.

"'Lucky at cards, unlucky at love!'"

"I don't believe it. I've been refused three times."—Yonkers Statesman.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of the cat as there are in the human hands and wrists.

SPRAINS.

If Severe They Are More Serious than Simple Dislocations.

It is commonly said that a sprained joint is worse than a broken bone, and this is often true, for in a severe sprain the injury is really greater than in a simple fracture. The ankle is perhaps the most frequently sprained of all the joints, though the knee, elbow and wrist are also very liable to be injured, in falls especially.

A sprain of a joint varies greatly in severity; it may consist of a simple wrench, without the tearing of any of the ligaments, or it may be a more extensive injury, stopping just short of a dislocation.

In a moderately severe case one or more of the ligaments of the joint will be torn slightly, or possibly completely across; the membrane beneath the ligaments, which retains the lubricating fluid of the joint, will be ruptured, permitting the escape of more or less of this fluid into the parts about, and giving rise sometimes to a considerable swelling; this swelling may be increased also by an effusion of fluid into the joint, especially if inflammation sets in; and finally there is usually a slight, or even sometimes a quite pronounced, escape of blood into the tissues, and this, gradually working to the surface, appears as a black-and-blue stain.

In more severe cases the tendons passing over the joint and attaching the muscles which move it to the bones may suffer considerable damage, or one of them may be broken or torn from its attachment, bringing with it a sliver of bone. Where so much harm has been done to all the parts—bones, ligaments, tendons and muscles—it is easy to understand that much pain will result and that the cure will be tedious.

In the treatment of a sprain the first thing to be aimed at is to relieve pain and prevent inflammation, then to favor healing of the torn structures, and after that to restore the use of the limb.

The first of these objects is accomplished by absolute rest of the injured part, the limb being raised, and by lead and opium wash, a spirit lotion, or such other local applications as the physician may prescribe. Swelling is prevented in a measure, and pain is sometimes relieved, by firm bandaging with a flannel bandage.

When the swelling, heat and pain are gone, the limb should not be used too soon, but should be brought gradually back to health by cold douching, dry rubbing—in a direction toward the body—and passive motion. It is sometimes necessary in very severe cases to treat the sprain, by means of splints, exactly as if it were a fracture or dislocation.

Valuable Almanacs.

The most valuable almanac ever made is that now in the British Museum, which is priceless. It is believed to be at least 3,000 years old. The days are written in red ink on papyrus, in columns, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. The most elaborate almanac in the world is that issued by the Chinese Government in twelve thick volumes, which gives full information as to lucky times and places for performing the acts of every-day life, which is considered an essential of success by every good Chinaman. The Nautical Almanac costs the British nation £3,942 a year. At its office, No. 3 Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn, London, the superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, doctor of science and fellow of the Royal Society, receives £600. Edward Roberts, fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Statistical societies, the chief assistant, receives £450, and there are eleven other assistants, several of whom are graduates of universities or members of learned societies, who are paid from £100 to £300 each. The most curious calendar at present in use is that of the natives of Central America, where the months are only twenty days, and these are named after animals. Among most modern European ones the "Almanac de Gotha" has been the longest in continuous circulation, upward of 135 years.—Boston Transcript.

Hocus-Pocus and That Sort of Thing

I saw a Hindoo out in the open street take three good-sized balls, larger and heavier than hens' eggs and commence tossing them up in the air, catching them as they returned. Soon his hands were motionless, but the balls kept ascending, and, so far as I know, are ascending still. They did not return. Were they dematerialized by some invisible psychic power? Such is my opinion.

During my stay in Madras there came down from a mountain a genuine psychic and seer. He was truly a venerable mystic. In a bungalow on a bright sunshiny day, 3 o'clock p. m., a dozen present, this old Yogi burned incense, repeated some Mantras, and said in substance: "Now I can move any object in this room by my will." Reflecting a few moments, I said: "Make the book lying on that stand move." Pointing his lean, bony finger toward it, he said: "Come, come!" The stand trembled, the book fell upon the floor, and slid to his feet. There was no hypnotism, no jugglery about this phenomenon, "Command those peacock plumes up there to come to you," I continued. Focusing his thought, his will, upon them, they leaped at his bidding from the case and, sailing around the room, fell at his feet. Other objects were moved in a similar manner. This was genuine white magic.—Humanitarian.

Beau Brummel's Grave.

In the Protestant cemetery at Caen, surrounded with yew and cypress trees, there is a tomb that has just been restored. The stone bears these words: "In memory of George Brummel, Esq., who departed this life on the 29th of March, 1840, aged 62 years." The tomb contains the remains of the noted favorite of George IV.

How She Judged.

Mr. Daykin—For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought.

Mrs. Daykin—You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the place!

Bound to Succeed.

He—May I kiss you just once?

She—No.

He (unabashed)—How many times?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Laziest People on Earth.

The laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black sea and the Caspian sea, and as they were 2,500 years ago so they are today. Seen from without, there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanctian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together. During the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is perhaps the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by an abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics. Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee culture and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.—New York Ledger.

BILLS OF FARE IN FASHIONABLE RESTAURANTS.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engrafting of French and German dishes upon the bills of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, barbaric. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but they, like the bilious, melarious persons with weak kidneys, can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go? The Smart Boy—He has cold feet, ma'am.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.—He—I want to know, once for all, who is boss of this house! She—You'll be much happier if you don't find out.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Instead of a Chromo.

"Where on earth could she have picked up so insignificant a man for a husband?"

"I haven't any exact information, but he looks as if he might have gone with a pound of tea."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

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